



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

At Coatzacoalcos 2 cases developed on March 26, in persons arrived from Tierra Blanca. This is very satisfactory in view of the fact that the population of Coatzacoalcos is mainly composed of railroad laborers. Sanitary brigades have been organized at Tierra Blanca and Santa Lucrecia and their labors have been rewarded by a complete disappearance of the disease. In Tehuantepec as well as Salina Cruz there is no yellow fever now, although the disease was present in both places for a long time.

Doctor Liceaga further informs the board that a great influx of foreigners has taken place at Salina Cruz. A steamer arrived with 399 Chinese, and another with a number of Korean families, amounting in all to 1,044 persons. Among these people were discovered 6 persons suffering with beriberi and 4 with the itch. These cases were isolated at once for treatment. The Koreans were transported in special trains to Coatzacoalcos, accompanied by Doctor Gutierrez, the quarantine physician of this port whence they embarked for Progreso. At the latter port they were again inspected by the sanitary officials of that port.

In consequence of having received official notice of the existence of bubonic plague at the port of Hongkong, China, the Government of Mexico has declared that port as infected and all vessels from that port will be subjected to quarantine until further notice.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port—Death from beriberi—Case imported.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended June 14, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 2 deaths; prevailing diseases, mild type of malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Case of beriberi was brought from interior from mines in Piz-Piz district, Department of Cape Gracias á Dios, Nicaragua—brought into Bluefields morning of June 10, and died at 4 o'clock in afternoon of same day.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 10	Dictator	20	1	0	0
Do....	Alabama	19	3	5	0

Death from beriberi at Bluefields—Case imported.

JUNE 11, 1905.

On June 10 a man was brought into Bluefields suffering with beriberi in the dropsical form. The patient contracted the disease in the gold mines in the Piz-Piz district, Department of Cape Gracias á Dios, Nicaragua, and journeyed for three weeks in an open boat. He first noticed alarming symptoms exactly one month previous to date of death, which occurred June 10, the day of his arrival in Bluefields.

There could be no mistake in the diagnosis, four physicians unanimously agreeing on the case. It is reported that cases and deaths of beriberi are not of infrequent occurrence in the above-named district of Nicaragua. It is also reported that there have been numerous cases and deaths among the men employed in the mahogany camps scattered throughout this country.

From inquiries made I have learned that prior to this beriberi had never occurred in Bluefields itself. Local physicians confirmed this statement, and records show no cases of or deaths from this disease.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Yellow fever situation on the Isthmus—Death of case removed from steamship Finance—Prevalence of mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, June 16, as follows:

Since my report, dated June 12, 1905, there have been officially reported in Panama 13 new cases of yellow fever and 4 deaths; in Colon 1 new case and 1 death. These would bring the total number of cases on the Isthmus for the period June 1 to June 15 to 24, with 7 deaths. These cases were distributed as follows: Panama 12; Colon 6; Culebra 4; Empire 1; La Boca 1. Of these 16 were employees of the Canal Commission, 1 an employee of the Panama Railroad, and 7 not employed by the Canal Commission nor the railroad.

The case of yellow fever reported as having been removed from the steamship *Finance* on the 10th instant died in Colon Hospital on the 14th, the necropsy confirming the diagnosis. The source of the infection in this case is still in doubt.

There is no doubt that the infection is widely disseminated both here and in Panama, and that in spite of the extensive fumigation there still remain undiscovered foci of infection.

Since the beginning of the rainy season mosquitoes have been so abundant as to amount to a veritable plague. Even the north beach, which is generally free during the prevalence of the trade winds, is infested with swarms of them. The most prominent genus at present seen is the *Anopheles*, although the *Stegomyia* is also abundant. The hospital, situated on the reef along the northern edge of the island, swarms with mosquitoes of all varieties, which are to be found in the nets in the screened wards. No sooner is a building opened after fumigation than it is again filled with mosquitoes. Considering the enormous area of standing water in and around the town, the problem of the extermination or even diminution in the number of mosquitoes presents almost insurmountable difficulties. Whatever has been done in the city of Colon in the way of mosquito extermination has thus far shown no results.

Plague death at Panama.

Received by telephone from Consular Bureau, State Department, June 26, 1905:

Information that the case of plague at Panama had died.